RUDENKO, A.I.; KHARCHENKO, N.S., professor, zaveduyushchiy; ANGARSKAYA, M.A., dotsent, direktor.

Pharmacology of an Indian hemp species with leaves of St. John's wort type. Farm. i toks. 16 no.2:36-40 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Rudenko and Kharchenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut (for Rudenko and Angarskaya).
(Cannabis indica)

RUDENKO, A. I.

RUDENKO, A. I.: "Investigation of opeeational changes in the state of gasket material (as applied to the SYZ-NATI and DT-54 tractors)." Joint Academic Council, All-Union Sci Res Inst of the Mechanization of Agriculture (VIM) and All-Union Sci Res Inst of the Electrification of Agriculture (VIESKh). Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE).

So.: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956.

RUDENKO, A.I.

Effect of hypericum dogbane on diuresis. Farm. i toks. 19
no.1:43-45 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav.-prof. N.S. Kharchenko) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIURETICS
Apocynum cannabinum (Rus))

KHARCHENKO, N.S.,; RUDENKO, A.I.

Historical material on the Department of Pharmacology of the Kharkov Medical Institute (1805-1955) Farm. i toks. 19 no.1:54-56 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(PHARMACOLOGY, education
hist. in Russia (Rus))

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BEZUKH, V.R., gornyy inzh.; RUDENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Ways of increasing the efficiency of the complete mining of untouched blocks of ore and interchamber pillars. Gor. zhur. no.9:20-24 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

RUDENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAGORSKIY, G., red.; POKHLEBKINA, M., tekhn. red.

[Save fuel and lubricants] Ekonom' toplivo i smazochnye materialy. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 34 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Tractors)

ARDASHEV, Gavriil Romanovich; BAZAROV, I.V.; MIKHAYLOV, I.N.; MORSHIN, A.V.; POLOTSKIY, I.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.; SITNIKOV, A.P.; SPERANSOV, N.N.; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Maintenance of tractors and agricultural machinery] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie traktorov i sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961. 470 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)
(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

RUDENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYUKOV, V.L., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the use of petroleum products on collective farms] Spravochnik po neftekhoziaistvu v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 143 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Petroleum product

3(7) SOV/50-59-2-8/25

AUTHORS: Rudenko, A. I., Ponomarev, B. P.

TITLE: On the Development of Phenological Work (O razvitii fenologicheskikh rabot)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 38 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November and December 1957 the first post-war conference on phenology took place in Leningrad: the All-Union Conference on Phenology jointly organized by the Geograficheskoye obshchestvo Soyuza SSR (Geographical Society of the USSR) and the Botanicheskiy institut i Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Botary and Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). In this connection it is mentioned that phenology is no longer to be considered a secondary discipline but an independent one. At present, the main task of phenology is the establishment of connections between seasonal natural phenomena and environmental conditions, primarily meteorological and hydrological factors. In the next few years it is planned to publish the "Phenological Characteristics

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of the USSR". The conference laid down a system of positive measures for the further development of phenology in the USSR: coordination of the efforts of phenologists and competent authorities, development of uniform phenological observation and evaluation methods, publication of phenological yearbooks and a popular magazine of phenology and a series of compendia containing phenological research material. The conference also adopted measures for the expansion of the voluntary phenological network by using students, teachers, farmers, apiarists, etc. Some of these measures have already been realized. The slow progress in the development of a uniform phenological observation method is regretted.

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2384

Konferentsiya po agrometeorologii i agroklimatologii Ukrainskoy SSR

Materialy konferentsii (Material of the Conference on Agricultural Meteorology and Climatology of the Ukrainian SSR) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 247 p. Errata slip inserted. 700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby. Ukrainian SSR. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, and Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: G.P. Prikhot'ko; Ed.: V.D. Pisarevskaya; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Brumina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for agriculturists, agrometeorologists, and instructors in related vuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with problems in agricultural meteorology in the Ukraine. Among the topics discussed are: wintering, planting time for winter crops, corn cultivation, potato degeneration, moisture supply, and adverse weather factors. References accompany individual articles.

Material of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/2384

/3

RUDENKO, A.I.; PONOMAREV, B.P.

Development of phenological research. Meteor. i gidrol no.2: 38-39 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Phenology)

BRUK, M.M.; RUDENKO, A.I.

Effect of ginseng on basic processes of the higher nervous activity under experimental conditions. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr] 4 no.6:834-836 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra farmakologii.
(GINSENG)

1. A. K. RUDENKO
2. USSR (600)
4. Agricultural Experiment Stations
7. Leading school farm. Dost sel'-khoz. no. 1. 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

PLOTNIKO, A.K. (Donetsk (obl.) 55, Universitetskaya ul. d.25, kv.68)

History of the Borman-Levy bone-grafting amputation. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.12:63-66 D '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny (zav. - kand.med.nauk G.F.Bregu) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof.A.M.Ganichkin). Submitted July 10, 1964.

SHAKEL'NIKOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISOVSKIY, G.D., gorn.inzh.; LUDENKO, A.M., gorn.inzh.; LEDYAYKIN, S.D., gorn.inzh.

Single-state inclined top slicing and caving system. Gor.zhur. no.6: 23-26 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for Shakel'nikov, Lisovskiy). 2. Salairskoye rudoupravleniye (for Ludenko, Ledyaykin).
(Mining engineering)

SHABEL'NIKOV, G.P.; RUDENKO, A.M.

Controlling the piece-size distribution in breaking ore with long boreholes in the Salair Mine. Sbor. trud. VNIITSVETMET no.4:114-123 '59. (MIRA 16:8)

(Salair Ridge--Blasting)
(Boring)

RUDENKO, A.M.

Achievements of Dnieper River transportation workers. Rech.transp. 16 no.11:23-24 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Dnieper River--Inland water transportation)

RUDENKO, A.M.; SPITSA A.I.; GROMOV, M.S.

Virusological characteristics of poliomyelitis in Dnepropetrovsk Province. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:240-241 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(DNEPROPETROVSK PROVINCE--POLIOMYELITIS)

SHABEL'NIKOV, G.P.; LISOVSKIY, G.D.; STANKEVICH, I.M.; RUDENKO, A.M.; LEDYAYKIN, S.D.; ZEMLYANOV, V.P.

Testing a system of sublevel caving with breaking and drawing of the ore in inclined layers. Gor. zhur. no.6:23-24 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for Shabel'nikov, Lisovskiy, Stankevich). 2. Salairskiy rudnik (for Rudenko, Ledyaykin, Zemlyanov).

(Salair region--Mining engineering)

RUDENKO, A.M.

New pendulum suspension system. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.4:44 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Chasovoy master Debal'tsevskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Donetskoy dorogi.

RUDENKO, A.M., gornyy inzhener.

Improving breaking down of ore in continuous magazine mining. (MLRA 9:4)
Gor.zhur.no.12:12-15 D '55.
(Mining engineering)

L 8572-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(z)/EWA(h)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) GG/MJW/JD

ACC NR: AT5023787 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0100/0105

AUTHOR: Petrov, P. A.; Batenin, I. V.; Rudenko, A. N.; Sharov, B. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of Avial irradiated in a reactor

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 100-105.

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, age hardenable alloy, neutron irradiated alloy, alloy creep resistance, neutron irradiation effect, /SAV-1 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: Specimens of SAV-1 Avial, an aluminum-base alloy containing (wt%) 0.085 Fe, 0.81 Si, 0.000043 B, 0.0026 Mn, 0.00002 Cd, 0.00058 Cu, 0.011 Zn, 0.004 Ti, 0.48 Mg, and 0.001 Ni, were annealed at 550—600C for 2 hours, furnace cooled, irradiated at 80C with an integrated flux of 10^{19} n/cm^2, cold strained, and after various heat treatment subjected to creep tests under a stress of 2.16 kg/mm^2 at temperatures up to 260C. The test results showed that while the creep rate of

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ACC NR: AT5023787

[illegible] Avial was linearly dependent on the test time, the creep [illegible] and increased sharply after a period of time whose length decreased [illegible] for the case of irradiated Avial under the investigated conditions of 2 kg mm^2 the working temperature should be about 180C. Solution heat treatment at 500C and subsequent aging eliminated the irradiation-induced high creep rate of Avial. Irradiation brought about no grain growth or other structural changes in the alloy, but it sharply increased its microhardness to a value comparable to that obtainable in solution-heat-treated and aged unirradiated alloys. Microhardness measurements of irradiated and unirradiated alloys aged at various identical temperatures showed that irradiation and aging brought about essentially the same changes in the alloy structure, but that the age [illegible] irradiation probably is associated with finer phase [illegible] than aging [illegible] solution heat treatment. Also, the irradiated alloys were less susceptible to work hardening [illegible] solution than the solution-heat-treated and aged alloy. The high temperature level at which the hardness of the irradiated alloys decreased seems to indicate that irradiation can be compared to solution heat treatment with subsequent aging rather than to work hardening. [MS]

SUB CODE: MM, SS/ SUBM DATE: 18Aug62/

jw

L 4036-66 EWT(m) DIAAP GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023796 UR/0000/62/000/000/0180/0183

AUTHOR: Sharov, B. V.; Batenin, I. V.; Rudenko, A. N.

17
B+1

TITLE: X ray apparatus for structural study of radioactive materials 19

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izluchenly na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izluchenly na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 180-183

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction analysis, radioactive source, x ray apparatus

ABSTRACT: The chief difficulty involved in the use of a scintillation counter for recording soft x-ray quanta (Cu K_λ-radiation) in x-ray diffraction units is the elimination of the photomultiplier background. An improvement of the electronic part of the apparatus is proposed; it is established that an optimum supply voltage can be found for which the number of noise pulses having amplitudes equal to or greater than the amplitude of the pulses from x-ray quanta is negligibly small as compared to the intensity of the x-ray lines customarily recorded. The modification introduces a number of advantages: (1) Fewer parts are necessary to construct the unit (one-third as many radio tubes and resistances); (2) It is no longer necessary to convert the discriminators for coincidence

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023796

operation; (3) The efficiency of the apparatus is increased by 50%; (4) Adjustment of the apparatus is improved because of the convenient location of the NaI(T1) scintillation crystal at the photomultiplier cathode. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18 August 62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, OP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

21 (9)

AUTHORS: Latenin, I. B., Rudenko, A. N., Sharov, B. V. SOV/89-7-4-3/28

TITLE: The Growth of Uranium Rods in an Aggressive Gaseous Medium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 329-332 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate rods made from technically pure uranium (diameter 2 to 4 mm, length up to 100 mm), the deformation texture of which had been removed by quenching. The extension of the rods was determined from the variation of the distances between the front surfaces of these rods, which had previously been polished until metallic luster was attained, or also from the variation of the distance between the marks previously made on the cylindrical surface. In some cases the extension was measured directly from the duration of the experiment by means of an indicator system. The gas pressure in the measuring apparatus could be varied between 10^{-2} mm and atmospheric pressure. The temperature of the samples was controlled by means of a thermocouple. Heating of the samples with 4 mm diameter at atmospheric pressure led to a change of length. The first 3 diagrams illustrate the dependence of the growth of the rods on pressure at the temperatures of the

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α-, β-, and γ-phase. The fourth diagram gives data concerning the dependence of the rate of increase of the rods on their diameter. Conditions otherwise remaining the same, samples, which have a thin oxide film on their surface, increase in length more rapidly than such as have a pure surface. The rate of increase at 500° C somewhat exceeds the rate of increase of the quenched rods. At normal pressure and at temperatures corresponding to the β- and γ-phase, the samples extend when heated in nitrogen. Experiments carried out at atmospheric pressure in carbon monoxide gas prove the increase of the size of the rods at temperatures corresponding to the γ-, β-, and α-phase. The density of the metal after the increase of volume is practically the same as the initial density. The increase in rod volume at the temperatures of the β- and α-phase does not change the density of the sample. The surface of a uranium rod which has grown in volume when heated in air has a cubic face-centered lattice with the parameter 5.31 Å. This lattice corresponds to the structure of UO_2. In conclusion,

 the volume increase of copper wires is dealt with. A copper

wire having a diameter of from 0.5 to 1 mm increases in volume by several per cent when heated up to 900° in air within 30 minutes. With conditions otherwise being equal, the rate at which these wires increase in volume is inversely proportional to their diameter. Also the state of the wire surface exerts an influence on the increase in its volume. Finally, a possible mechanism for the volume increase of uranium rods is dealt with: Oxygen diffuses into the heated uranium rod, so that a film of the lowest oxides ($UO + UO_2$) is formed. Oxidation is irregular and independent of crystallographical directions. Thus, it is possible to observe a colored mosaic on the electropolished uranium surface. The planes (020) have the highest degree of oxidizability, and the planes (002) the lowest. In the course of time also the lowest oxides oxidize with progressing oxidation processes. The increase in the rod volume is caused by oxygen which diffuses into the layer and oxidizes the lowest oxide. The oxygen exercises its most intensive effect with respect to the volume increase of uranium rods if the conditions corresponding to the production of the lowest oxides exist. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet

The Growth of Uranium Rods in an Aggressive Gaseous Medium SOV/89-7-4-3/28

reference.

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1959

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90

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

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The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.) SOV/6176

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research orginization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ-radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

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The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

21(1), 18(7) SOV/89-6-5-11/33

AUTHORS: Batenin, I. V., Rudenko, A. N., Sharov, B. V.

TITLE: Dilatometric Investigation of Rolled Uranium Rods (Dilatometricheskiye issledovaniya prokatannykh sterzhney urana)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 565-567 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Technically pure uranium which was rolled into rods of 4 mm diameter at ~300°C and at high pressure, was investigated in a vacuum dilatometer, and the course of the dilatometric curves for the first thermal cycle was found to be anomalous. After heating up to 525°C and subsequent cooling the dilatometric curves correspond to the known curves for rods with saturated axial structure [010]. An anomalous course of the curves is found in the case of cooling down also if heating during the first cycle ranged between 200 and 500°C. If the uranium is heated up to ~180°C, the curve for cooling coincides with that for heating, whereas in the case of heating up to more than 180°C the curves do not coincide. Heating up to temperatures of from 250° to 520°C shortens the rods. The rods shortened by the first thermal cycle are characterized by a noticeable shift of the inversion point (up to ~400°C). In the case of cooling down to ~600°C the inversion point is again shifted down to a temperature of ~ 200°C. If, during

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the second thermal cycle, the temperatures which correspond to inversion point are not exceeded, the curve for cooling practically coincides with that for heating. The results obtained by measurements are shown by diagrams; the measuring methods employed are not dealt with in detail. The anomalous course taken by the dilatometric curves during the first heating of an uranium rod may possibly be connected with the diffusion of the impurities still existing in the technically pure uranium. It is possible that the said anomaly does not occur in the case of uranium of an especially high degree of purity. There are 3 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

33918

S/079/62/032/002/003/011
D227/D303

5.1190

AUTHOR: Rudenko, A.P.

TITLE: Role of complex-forming additives in the synthesis of phthalocyanines III. Mechanism and direction of catalytic activity of complex-forming additives in the synthesis of Fe-phthalocyanine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 531-538

TEXT: A study of the effects of additions of phosporic acid, ammonium phosphate, molybdenum and tungsten trioxides, molybdic and tungstic acids, molybdo- and tungsto-phosphoric acids and their ammonium salts and chromium oxide on the rate of formation of Fe-phthalocyanine from iron and phthalimide in the presence of urea. From observations it followed that there was a definite concentration ratio of the additive to the reagents which together with the degree of stability of the intermediate products determined positive or negative catalytic effect of such additives. The investigations were based on the assumption that in the reaction ammonium-

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D227/D303

Role of complex-forming ...

like salts are formed between the amide groups and acidic additives and that the catalytic activity of these additives is exerted through such intermediate ammonium-like compounds. From the considerations it followed that the acidity of the additives had no direct connection with their catalytic activity, but that the latter depended on the stability of the ammonium-like compounds or even more on the relative stability of the original acids and their ammonium salts. The lower was the stability of these compounds the easier were they decomposed and the higher was the positive catalytic effect of the corresponding additives. In investigating the direction of the catalytic activity of the additives the author considers three possible cases: 1) Formation of stable compound; 2) formation of unstable compounds and 3) formation of 'in-between' compounds. From his analysis of these cases it follows that the change from positive to negative catalytic effect resulting from the increased concentration of the additives and decreased concentration of reactants, as compared with the equilibrium value, has no effect on the mechanism of the catalytic activity. The equilibrium is reached for different quantities of additive according to the stability of the intermediates. In the

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Role of complex-forming ...

case of stable intermediates this equilibrium occurs when only small amounts of additive are present and in the case of unstable intermediates when very large amounts are present. There was no difference between the mechanisms of positive and negative catalytic activity of the additives and the nature of the intermediate compounds was exactly the same. There are 3 figures and 18 references, 15 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: F. Gager, Ind. Eng. Chem., 25, 1122(1933); R. Hansford, Ind. Eng. Chem., 39, 849, (1947); C. Thomas, Ind. Eng. Chem., 41, 2564 (1949).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University in M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961

Card 3/3

[illegible], [illegible]; ZA[illegible], [illegible]

Effect of 3 β-chlorine-substituted tropans on [illegible] and [illegible]-induced hyperkinesis and ventricular [illegible]. Farm. i toks. 28 no.[illegible]-670 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. [illegible] eksperimental'noy farmakoterapii (zav. - prof. [illegible] [deceased]) [illegible] (zav. - prof. [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible].

ACC NR: AP6034265 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/66/029/005/0609/0611

AUTHOR: Rudenko, A. P.; Zakharova, N. A.

ORG: Division of Pharmacology /Head- Active member AMN SSSR S. V. Anichkov/, Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR, Leningrad (Otdel farmakologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Toxicity of certain tropane derivatives and their effect on hyperkinesia

SOURCE: Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 29, no. 5, 1966, 609-611

TOPIC TAGS: drug effect, tropane, tropane derivative, hyperkinesia, ~~CNS effect~~, N cholinolytic effect, stereoisomer, toxicity, central nervous system

ABSTRACT: The toxicity and central nervous system effects of the tropane derivatives shown in the figure were investigated. Table 1 shows the relative toxicity of the three compounds tested. The effect of these 3-substituted tropanes on hyperkinesia in rats were compared with those of corresponding stereoisomers. Only 3 alpha-chloronortropane produced central N-cholinolytic effects. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [W.A. 50]

UDC: 615.784.23-099+615.784.23-06:616.8-009.24

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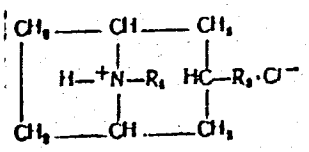
ACC NR: AP6034265



a: $R_1 = H$; $R_2 = Cl$;

b: $R_1 = H$; $R_2 = OH$;

c: $R_1 = CH_3$; $R_2 = OH$,

Table 1. Toxicity of preparations a, b, and c for mice

Type of dose	Preparation		
	a	b	c
	Dose (B mg/kg)		
Maximum infective . . .	300	1 300	400
Minimal lethal. . . .	350	1 500	500
LD_{50}.	476,6	2 100	814,9
LD_{100}	650	2 700	1 100

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan66/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

RUDENKO, A.P.

Pyrolysis of benzene. Report 4 no.4: Specificity of catalysts under conditions of benzene pyrolysis. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.2:Khim. 16 no.3:74-80 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Benzene)
(Pyrolysis)
(Catalysts)

RUDENKO, A.P.

Selecting a rock disintegrating tool for drilling super-deep wells. Neft. khoz. 41 no.3:1-4 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:4)

RUDENKO, A.P., kand. veterin. nauk

Immunization of dogs against rabies. Veterinariia 41 no.2:52 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. TSentral'nyy vivariy Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

RUDENKO, A.P.

Self-developing catalytic systems. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.6: 1374-1377 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.

RUDENKO, A.P.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Dehydrocondensation of methane with the formation of a coal-yielding substance. Kin.i kat. 2 no.4:529-533 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Methane) (Condensation products (Chemistry))

BALANDIN, A.A.; SPITSYN, V.I.; RUDENKO, A.P.; DOBROSEL'SKAYA, N.P.; MIKHAYLENKO, I.Ye.; PIROGOVA, G.I.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.

Apparatus for studying heterogeneous catalysis at high temperature using radioactive catalysts and ionizing radiations. Kin.i kat. 2 no.4:626-632 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Catalysis)

RUDENKO, A.P.; KULAKOVA, I.I.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik

Role of alkali metal hydroxides and carbonates in the oxidizing dissolution of diamond. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.5:1169-1172 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

RUDENKO, A.P.

Effect of the parameters of a core drilling system on the recovery of the core. Trudy VITR no.5:32-40 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Core drilling)

S/062/60/000/011/003/016
B013/B078

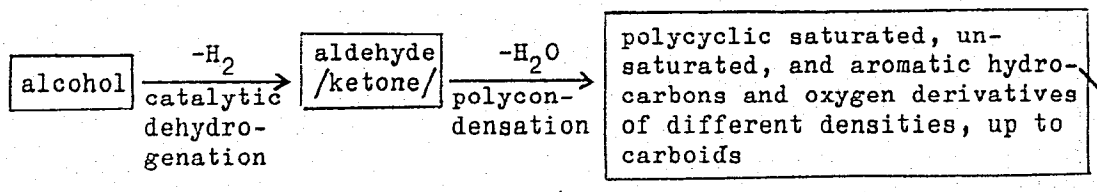
AUTHORS: Stegner, G., Rudenko, A. P., Balandin, A. A.

TITLE: Carbon Formation in the Decomposition of Isopropyl Alcohol, n-Hexyl Alcohol, and Cyclohexanol on the Copper - Silica Gel Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 11, pp. 1930 - 1937

TEXT: A study has been made of the mechanisms of carbon formation in the decomposition of isopropyl and n-hexyl alcohols, as well as of cyclohexanol in the temperature range of 200 - 950°C, proceeding in the same manner as with ethyl alcohol (Refs.1,2). The experiments were conducted in a continuous system for heterogeneous catalytic studies at atmospheric pressure and a volume velocity of 2.25 h^{-1}. Fig.1 shows the temperature dependence of the carbon formation rate in the decomposition of the above-mentioned substances. The presence of three mechanisms can be inferred from the course of the curves. Diagrams are suggested for the three mechanisms: the low-temperature mechanism in the temperature

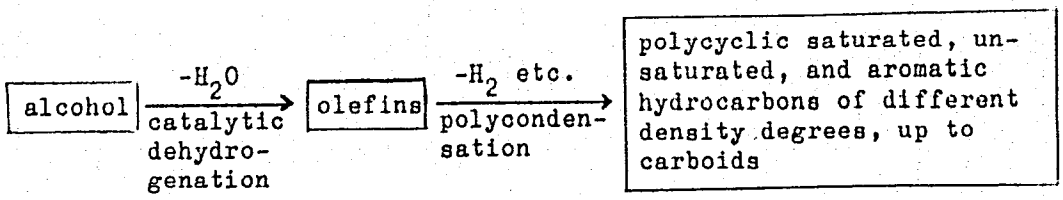
range of 200° - 600°C acts, like a pure polycondensation of aldehydes and ketones, according to the following scheme:



This scheme is applicable to all alcohols concerned, including ethyl alcohol. The intermediate mechanism in the temperature range of 600° - 750°C is a polycondensation of products of the catalytic dehydration of alcohols (propylene, hexylene, cyclohexene). Possibly, a polycondensation of ethylene takes place likewise under these conditions, but since the rate of this process is too low, it occurs only at higher temperatures, in the course of the high-temperature mechanism. The following scheme is offered for the intermediate mechanism:

Carbon Formation in the Decomposition of Isopropyl Alcohol, n-Hexyl Alcohol, and Cyclohexanol on the Copper - Silica Gel Catalyst

S/062/60/000/011/003/016
B013/B078



The replacement of the intermediate mechanism by the high-temperature mechanism manifests itself by a marked retardation of the process at temperatures above 750°C. In the range of 750° - 875° the carbon formation is slowed down, after which it is again speeded up vigorously beyond 875°C. This mechanism (750° - 950°C) comprises the following processes: polycondensation of decomposition products of the alcohols used (lowest paraffins and ethylene); polycondensation of aromatic hydrocarbons, resulting from the decomposition of alcohols; polycondensation of the alcohols used. A general scheme applies to them:

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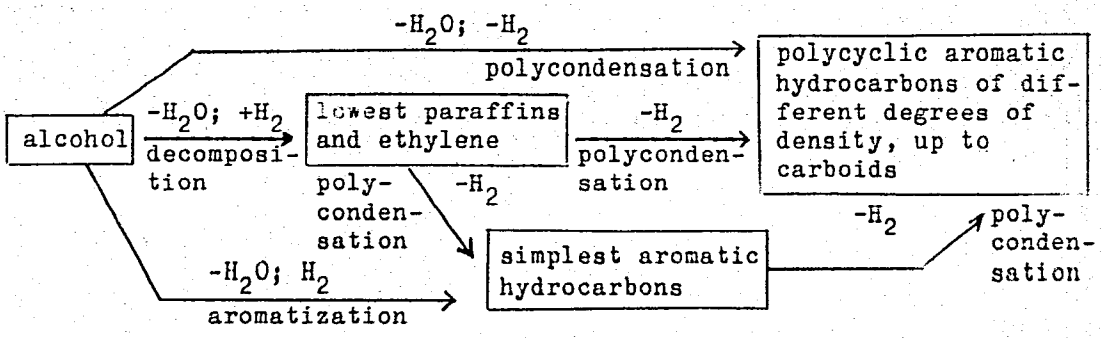
Carbon Formation in the Decomposition of Isopropyl Alcohol, n-Hexyl Alcohol, and Cyclohexanol on the Copper - Silica Gel Catalyst

S/062/60/000/011/003/016
B013/B078



As opposed to the two first-mentioned mechanisms, aromatic hydrocarbons only are given here as the end products. This is explained by the fact that under the conditions of the high-temperature mechanism the formation of saturated, unsaturated, and hydroaromatic polycyclic systems is practically impossible, which is indicated by the composition of

Card 4/5

resinous polycondensation products. Their composition and aromatic character is almost the same in all of the alcohols investigated. Table 1 gives the composition of gaseous decomposition products of the alcohols on the copper - silica gel catalyst. The composition of the hydrocarbon part of the gaseous decomposition products of isopropyl and n-hexyl alcohols on the copper - silica gel catalyst is given in Table 2.There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

RUDENKO, A.P.; BALANDIN, A.A.; ZABOLOTNAYA, M.M.

Mechanism of coal formation during the decomposition of methane, ethane, ethylene, and acetylene on silica gel. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim. nauk no.6:989-995 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Hydrocarbons) (Coal)

STEGNER, G.; RUDENKO, A.P.; BALANDIN, A.A.

Carbon formation during the decomposition of isopropyl alcohol, n-hexyl alcohol, and cyclohexanol on a copper-silica gel catalyst. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd. khim. nauk no.11:1930-1937 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Isopropyl alcohol) (Hexanol) (Cyclohexanol)

RUDENKO, A.P.

Pyrolysis of benzene. Report No. 1: Dehydrocondensation reactions of benzene under condtions of pyrolysis. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.5:69-75 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra organicheskogo kataliza.

(Benzene)

RUDENKO, A.P.; BALANDIN, A.A.; CHUYEVA, G.Yu.

Factors causing a change in the mechanisms of carbon formation during the decomposition of hydrocarbons. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 1:164-166 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Hydrocarbons) (Carbon)

85661

S/079/60/030/009/021/022/XX
B001/B066

11.4600

AUTHORS: Rudenko, A. P. and Dobrosel'skaya, N. P.

TITLE: The Role of Complexing Additions in the Synthesis of Phthalocyanines. I. Action of Phosphoric Acid Compounds and Molybdenum Trioxide on the Formation Reaction of Fe Phthalocyanine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 3077 - 3083

TEXT: The formation of phthalocyanine and its metallic compounds from phthalic acid derivatives can, according to published data, be accelerated catalytically by adding different products, i. e., metals, metallic oxides, chlorides, sulfates, and other compounds of the elements of groups I-VI. The compounds of groups V-IV of the periodic system are known to be particularly active catalysts. It was the objective of the present paper to study the catalytic effect of the most active of these catalysts, and to explain the formation mechanism

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85661

The Role of Complexing Additions in the Synthesis of Phthalocyanines. I. Action of Phosphoric Acid Compounds and Molybdenum Trioxide on the Formation Reaction of Fe Phthalocyanine

S/079/60/030/009/021/022/XX
B001/B066

of phthalocyanine. The influence of phosphoric acid compounds and molybdenum trioxide upon the yield of Fe phthalocyanine (II) obtained by reaction of iron dust with melted phthalimide (I) or phthalamide (III) in ammonia at 240° and standard pressure was studied. Addition of 0,1 mole molybdenum and phosphorus in the form of orthophosphoric acid, monosubstituted ammonium phosphate, molybdenum trioxide, or ammonium molybdate lowers the formation rate of Fe phthalocyanine (II) from phthalamide (III) and iron. The same admixtures of heteropoly compounds, such as phosphomolybdic acid and ammonium phosphomolybdate, increase the reaction rate. The catalytic effect of the admixtures becomes manifest in the condensation of phthalamide (formation of new C-N bonds). The effect of admixtures on the condensation of phthalamide is found to depend on their capability of adding and splitting off ammonia as well as of forming and splitting the complexes with the initial phthalamide and its condensation products. The activating effect of admixtures is observable during the formation of labile

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85661

The Role of Complexing Additions in the Synthesis of Phthalocyanines. I. Action of Phosphoric Acid Compounds and Molybdenum Trioxide on the Formation Reaction of Fe Phthalocyanine

S/079/60/030/009/021/022/XX
B001/B066

complexes. During the formation of stable complexes, like in the case of phosphoric acid, a passive behavior was noted when adding 1 mole of acid per 1 mole of phthalamide until the process was completed. On the basis of the experimental results, a formation mechanism of Fe phthalocyanine from phthalamide and iron is suggested, which represents a multi-stage polycondensation of phthalamide. The effect of small or large admixtures on the yield of Fe phthalocyanine is illustrated in three diagrams. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 30 references: 6 Soviet, 4 US, 7 British, 12 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1959

Card 3/3

RUDENKO, A.P.; DOBROSEL'SKAYA, N.P.

Role played by complexing addition agents in the synthesis of phthalocyanines. Part 2: Effect of the compounds of phosphoric acid, chromium oxide, and tungsten trioxide on the formation of Fe-phthalocyanine. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3667-3671 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Phthalocyanine) (Complex compounds)

STANISHEVSKIY, A.S.; RUDENKO, A.P.; YAGODIN, A.N.

Methods for calculating a heavy drill-stem bottom. Trudy VITR no.3:39-69 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boring machinery)

RUDENKO, A.P.

Effective penetration per a core drilling cycle. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv. 5 no.6:121-125 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhniki razvedki.
(Boring)

RUDENKO, A.P.

Pyrolysis of benzene. Report No.2: Characteristics of the pyrolysis kinetics of benzene. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.6:66-71 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Benzene)

18.7200

77734
SOV/149-60-1-23/27

AUTHOR: Rudenko, A. P.

TITLE: Concerning Stabilization of Lithium Fluxes for Welding Aluminum and Its Alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 150-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Active ingredients in aluminum welding fluxes are metal fluorides which dissolve aluminum oxide film and achieve a close contact of the welding material with aluminum. Chlorides in fluxes depress mp but fail to cause deoxidation. In previously published works it was generally accepted that lithium chloride is a requisite of high flowability in flux. The following fluxes were investigated:

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Concerning Stabilization of Lithium Fluxes for Welding Aluminum and Its Alloys

77734
SOV/149-60-1-23/27

Table 1: Composition of fluxes, %.

Flux Nr / Components	1	2	3 (AF-42)	4	5
KCl	50	30	59	48	26,5
NaCl	5,5	15	28	46	37
LiCl	30	40	11	—	11,2
KF	3	15	8	—	—
NaF	1,5	—	—	1,1	—
LiF	—	—	—	4,9	1,9

Fluxes containing LiCl are deliquescent causing chemical and physical reactions: chloride recrystallization accompanied by the formation of lumpy aggregates, and interaction of LiCl and KF with the formation of insoluble LiF. Homogeneity of the flux is disrupted affecting the weld

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Concerning Stabilization of Lithium Fluxes for Welding Aluminum and Its Alloys

77734
SOV/149-60-1-23/27

quality adversely. The flux can be regenerated by grinding proving that the new crystal formation and loss of homogeneity rather than the formation of lithium fluoride cause weld inadequacy. Exclusion of hygroscopic components (KF and LiCl) and substitution of LiF for LiCl is the logical conclusion of these observations. This was experimentally proved by excellent welding results with flux Nr 4, superior to all others and not hygroscopic. Further study revealed that the elimination of oxide films on aluminum is exclusively caused by fluorides, mainly LiF, the presence of which is more essential than that of LiCl. There are 2 tables; and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University. Chemical Department. Chair of Organic Catalysis (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Khimicheskiy Fakultet. Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1959

Card 3/3

RUDENKO, A.P.; RODICHEVA, M.F.; LEONT'YEV, Ye.A.; LUKINA, T.V. (Moscow)

"Macromechanism" of carbon formation in the decomposition of benzene on compressed carbon black. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3: 616-622 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

L 25156-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5002000 S/0020/64/159/006/1374/1377

AUTHOR: Rudenko, A. P.

TITLE: Self-developing catalytic systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 6, 1964, 1374-1377

TOPIC TAGS: self developing catalytic system, evolutionary catalysis, catalysis property, catalytic process

ABSTRACT: The author is of the opinion that the study of the evolutionary regularities of the catalytic processes may form a new branch of catalytic chemistry, the evolutionary catalysis, in which the variable nature of the catalyst is taken into consideration. A number of papers are quoted in which the changes of the catalysts during the reaction is noted. The accidental changes in the nature of the catalyst may take place as a result of interactions with the products of the reactions and of microfluctuations, and the nature of the catalytic centers may gradually change. The changes might be in the crystalline structure , in the ab-

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L 25156-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002000

sorbing, physical and chemical properties. The author's resoning is formulated in terms of the probability theory. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table and 13 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moscovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

5.3000

78059
SOV/62-60-1-5/37

AUTHORS: Stegner, G., Balandin, A. A., Rudenko, A. P.

TITLE: Influence of Different Stages of Polycondensation of the Products of Catalytic Decomposition of Ethyl Alcohol on the Rate of Carbonization

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, Nr 1, pp 24-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the author's previous work (Izv. AN SSSR, Chem. Ed., 1959, 1896) on the mechanism of carbonization in the decomposition of ethyl alcohol over copper-silica. Experimental data presented in this paper confirm previous conclusions (see above reference) concerning the mechanism of carbonization which accompanies catalytic decomposition of ethyl alcohol. Carbonization is considered to be a multi-stage polycondensation of ethyl alcohol and the products of its catalytic decomposition. The so-called low temperature carbonization (below 600°) proceeds

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Influence of Different Stages of Polycondensation of the Products of Catalytic Decomposition of Ethyl Alcohol on the Rate of Carbonization

78059
SOV/62-60-1-5/37

through dehydrogenation of ethyl alcohol. Acceleration or slowing down of ethyl alcohol decomposition (dehydrogenation and dehydration) causes a change in the rate of carbonization. There are 4 figures; and 11 references, 1 German, 10 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1958

Card 2/2

AGRONOMOV, A.Ye.; PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; RUDENKO, A.P.

Nonhomogeneity of the structure of silica gel. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.khim. 13 no.3:197-206 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza Moskovskogo universiteta. (Silica)

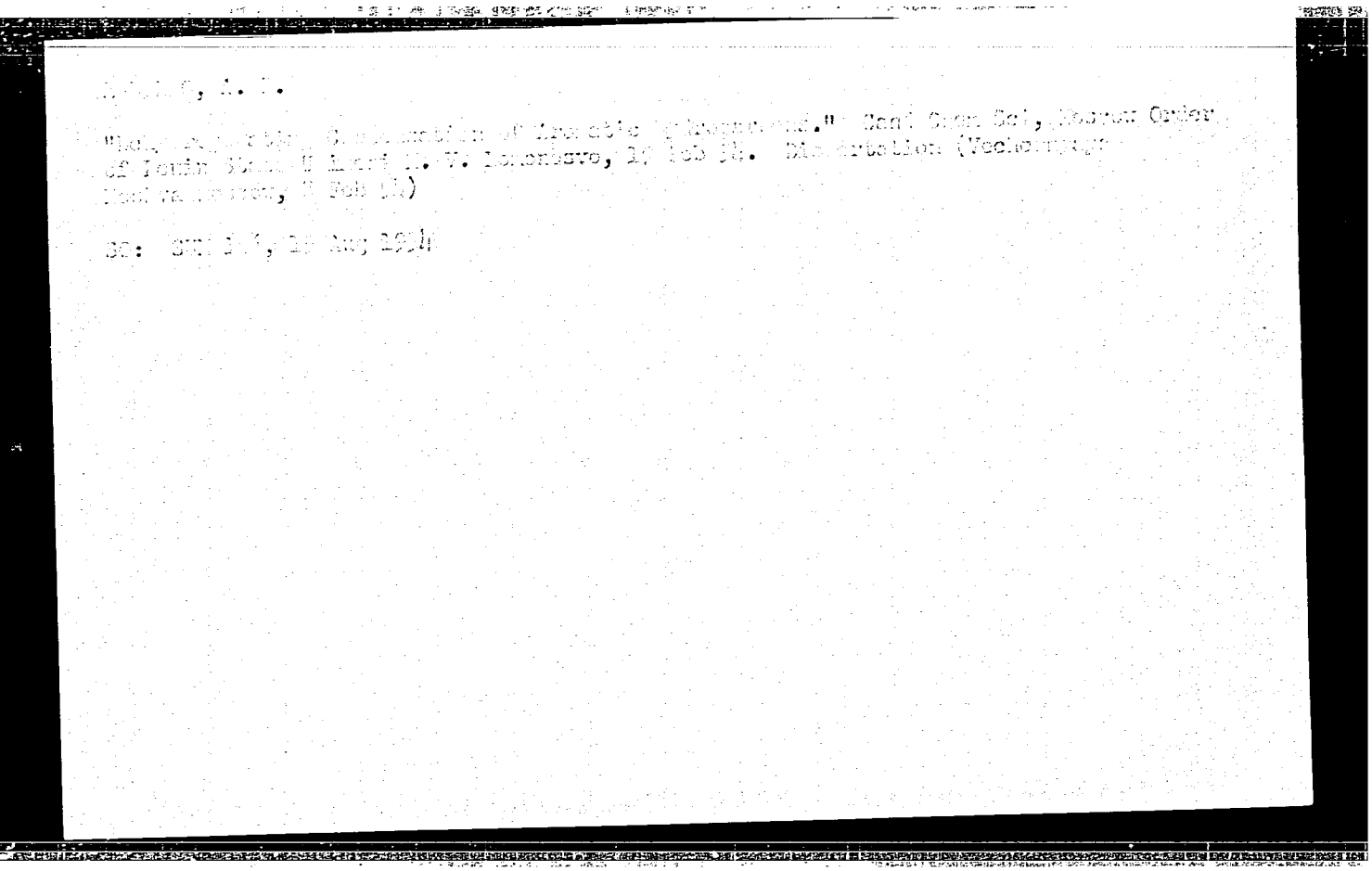
RUDENKO, A.P.

Effect of the length of stroke on the core output in various rocks. Zap.Len.gor.inst. 36 no.1:229-239 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Boring machinery)

RUDENKO, A.P.; BALANDIN, A.A.; KACHAN, S.Ya.

Two mechanisms of carbon formation in the course of the decomposition on silica gel, of n-paraffins, naphthenes, and aromatic hydrocarbons having six and seven carbon atoms.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.6:981-988 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Paraffins) (Naphthenes) (Pyrolysis)



RUDENKO, A.P.

Effect of flushing fluids on the core in a core barrel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.4:45-49 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Oil well drilling fluids) (Borings)

5(3) SOV/55-58-3-24/30

AUTHORS: Agranomov, A.Ye., Patrikeyev, V.V. and Rudenko, A.P.

TITLE: On the Inhomogeneity of the Structure of Silica Gel (O neodnorodnosti struktury silikagelya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 197-206 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The silica gel ASK of the Chemical Combinate in Voskresensk was investigated. The structure is inhomogeneous inasmuch as different single pieces absorb differently strongly the phthalocyanin of copper from a solution. Using the color differences the authors obtained test pieces with homogeneous structure in mechanical way. It was stated that only those test pieces are able to absorb the phthalocyanin, the pore entrances of which are at least twice as great as the molecules of the coloring substance. Furthermore: the inhomogeneity originates by mixture of three different structures with dense particle packing and of several intermediate structures. The results of A.V. Kiselev, G.K. Boreskov, I.Ye. Neymark, R.Yu. Sheynfayn, and others are used.

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On the Inhomogeneity of the Structure of Silica Gel SOV/55-58-3-24/30

There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 21 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 9 English, 2 American, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza (Chair of Organic Catalysis)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1957

RUDENKO, A. P. Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the action of wash fluid on the completeness with which a core is obtained". Leningrad, 1958. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im G. V. Plekhanov, Chair of the Development of Oil and Gas Deposits), 110 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 126)

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Rudenko, A. P., Kazanskiy, B. A., Academician

SOV/20-128-1-26/58

TITLE: Heterogeneous-catalytic Course of Benzene Pyrolysis Reactions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 99-102 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the role played by the contact surface during benzene pyrolysis especially in the formation of diphenyl as well as the specificity of different contacts. The enlargement of the contact surface had positive results and led to the conclusion that the reaction is of heterogeneous catalytic character (Table 1). In the investigation of the specificity of individual catalysts a number of applied catalysts - such as metal on silica gel - were employed (Table 2). The specificity of the catalysts investigated indicates a marked distinction (Figures 1 and 2). On the basis of the results obtained the kind of contact during pyrolysis is not all unimportant as was sometimes assumed (Refs 4 and 5). It determines the marked peculiarities of the specificity of contacts and their catalytic activity with respect to individual reactions of the dehydrocondensation of benzene. The manifestation of the specificity of contacts speaks also for a heterogeneous catalytic

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mechanism of the benzene pyrolysis. The physical changes of contact surfaces must also be pointed out: they only take place in the reaction zone and cannot be observed in an inert medium (nitrogen) on simple heating. It may be assumed that due to the heterogeneous catalytic character of the diphenyl formation the migration of atoms and atomic groups of the contact is facilitated by the formation of catalytic complexes. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1959

[redacted], L. I.

Dissertation: "Effect of Aconitine, Corglucon, Convasine, Erisid, and Strophanthin K on the Cardiovascular System and Respiration of Dogs, and Antitoxic Properties of a Water-Soluble Aspen Preparation." Gand Vet Sci, Leningrad Veterinary Institute, Leningrad, 1954. (Referativnyy Zhurnal-Khimiya, No [redacted], Moscow, Jun 57.)

[redacted]

BALANDIN, A.A.; RUDENKO, A.P.; STEGNER, G.

Formation of coal dendrites in the course of decomposition of alcohols on nickel. Ozv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.5:762-770 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Alcohols) (Coal)

BALANDIN, A.A.; PATRIKEYEV, V.V., SHAKHOVA, K.K.; RUDENKO, A.P. (Moscow)

Determination of chemical equilibrium by the differential thermocouple method. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.9:1952-1957 S '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

RUDENKO, A.P.

On the true and apparent activities of heterogeneous catalysts.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 18 no.5:57-61 S-O '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza Moskovskogo universiteta.

RUDENKO, A.P.; BODRINA, D.E.; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; RODICHEVA, M.F.

Alkylation of benzene by a coaly substance obtained from propylene on silica gel. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.4:874-877 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

RUDENKO, A. S.

Academy of Sciences - Geologists Sep 50

"New Problems of Genetic Mineralogy" Prof D. P. Grigor'yev,
Priroda No 9, pp 22-30

Mentions the following persons as contributing greatly to the development of the science in the USSR: G. G. Lemmleyn, Leningrad/Moscow; I. I. Shafranovskiy, Leningrad; G. N. Vertushkov, (information incomplete)

RUDENKO, A.T., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad)

Course of open fractures of the mandible in radiation sickness; experimental study. Stomatologiia 36 no.2:31-33 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (JAW--FRACTURE)

RUDENKO, A.T., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Pathological changes in the oral cavity in radiation sickness. Stomatologiia 35 no.4:7-11 Jl-Ag '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MOUTH--DISEASES)

RUDENKO, Anatoliy Terent'yevich; UVAROV, V.M., red.; KONONOVA, L.B., tekhn. red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Pathology of the dentition of wisdom teeth]Patologiia prorezyvaniia zubov mudrosti. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(DENTITION)

"The Course of Open Fractures of Mandible During Radiation Sickness," (Experimental Research), By A. T. Rudenko, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Leningrad, Stomatologiya, No 2, Mar/Apr 57, pp 31-33

The present research traces certain general mechanisms in the course of jaw and facial traumas during radiation sickness.

Tests were conducted on 21 rabbits which were classified into seven groups of three rabbits each. In each group one rabbit was subjected to both trauma of the middle third of the mandible plus irradiation by 700 r, one rabbit was subjected to trauma only and one rabbit was irradiated by 700 r only.

Symptoms of acute radiation unjury appeared significantly earlier (third to fourth day) in animals subjected to both trauma and irradiation than in those subjected to irradiation only (seventh to tenth day).

The duration of the life of animals subjected simultaneously to trauma and irradiation was significantly shorter than the duration of the life of animals subjected to trauma only.

Necrotic processes and tissue decomposition were distinctly predominant over reparative processes when traumas of the jaw and facial regions were combined with radiation sickness.

Active tissue inflammation, as a protective reaction of the organism, was depressed when trauma was combined with radiation sickness. (U)

Jun 1951

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S
Digestive System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35923

Author : Rudenko, A. T.
Inst : Not given
Title : Pathological Changes of the Oral Cavity in the Radiation Disease.

Orig Pub : Stomatologiya, 1956, No. 4, 7-11

Abstract : Rabbits were subjected to single general X-ray exposures in doses of 700 (I), 1000 (II) and 2,000 (III) r. All animals contracted the radiation disease, the most serious one taking place during III. After I, changes in the mucous membrane were not conspicuous. After II, in some cases, there occurred hemorrhages of the mucous membrane and also ulcerations on the lingual dorsum and in the area of the tonsils. After III, extensive ulcerously-necrotic

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B[illegible], V.P., [illegible]; KU[illegible], M.I.; [illegible], A.L.

Shape of the surface of loose materials. Izv. vuzov. truda
VUZ no.2:36-39 '58 (MIRA 17:8)

BRUKH, V.R.; RUDENKO, A.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.I.

Investigation of ore block caving processes. Gor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.23: 48-52 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

LIBSTER, B.N.; RUDENKO, A.T.

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